

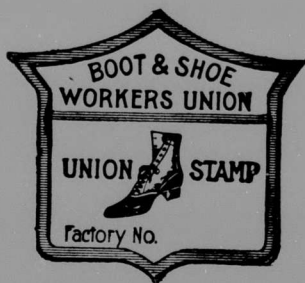


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 6, 1914.
SUPREMACY AND PROGRESS.
UNEMPLOYED ARMY DEPARTS.
BOILER MAKERS SAY NO.
OWENS INVITED.
LABOR AND VIOLENCE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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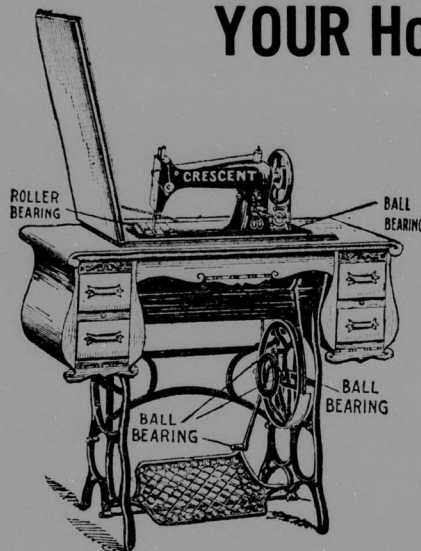
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1914.

No. 4

SUPREMACY AND PROGRESS

The world has always had its dreamers, and many of them have seen their dreams come to bountiful fulfillment, but there has been one subject throughout all the ages that has engaged the attention of the dreamers of the earth without material result—the dream of equality between men. Numerous have been the attempts to establish that equality, but always with but little success because of the inherent differences between men.

A short time ago a man of brilliant intellectual attainments gathered together an army of idle men on a vacant lot in this city. They selected from among their number a committee of five to handle their affairs. Then the brilliant originator of the idea of caring for the idle left them to work out their own destiny in their own way. It was not long until the struggle for supremacy, leadership, among them began. The committee originally selected went down, because of its weakness, before the more dominant minds in the ranks. The dreams of equality were still there but human nature was asserting itself, and the heads of the stronger men mentally among them began to appear and tower above the common level of the crowd.

During the first few days the man who had the stronger lungs and was thus able to shout loudest had his inning as chief of the idle army, but as the days went on the observing man could plainly see the ultimate triumph of brain over bulk, until today there is no more equality existing between the dominant leaders and the rank and file than is to be found in other walks of life. And were this army the nucleus for the starting of a new world, it is certain that in the course of the centuries the swath separating the members of society would be gradually widened until the degree of equality between men would be no greater than it is today. So a study of the army of the unemployed in this city positively demonstrates.

It would be as easy to regulate the procession of the equinox as to prevent the man of dominating disposition from rising above the level of the crowd and gaining supremacy of some kind over his fellows, whether it be dictating the portion each shall receive of the camp stew, or kinging it over a nation. It is a law of nature and must be observed. When the race was young, leaders of the multitude forged their way to the front and basked in the sunshine, while the shiftless and servile struggled in the shadow. That same force is as apparent today as in any page of the history of the past, and as a direct consequence there is, and can be, but little equality between men.

All too well do we know that it is not always the case that the best equipped or the wisest dominate, and herein lies the pity of it all. The human race has suffered much because of the domination of the fool and the knave. Apparently there is still a long road stretched out before the race to be traveled in pain and suffering and

misery before the great mass of mankind shall have become wise enough to guard against the domination of the unfit and select those best qualified for leadership, though someone, it seems, must always stand pre-eminent among us, because nature has established differences between us, physical and mental. Strong dispositions sometimes go with weak bodies and feeble minds, while herculean strength is frequently linked with pigmy mentality and puny will, to remind us of the lack of equality provided for by the hand that rules the universe.

That there are differences beyond the power of man to alter, no sensible person will dispute, and the best we can hope for is to establish, as nearly as human ingenuity may, equality of opportunity for all men.

There are dangers before us, not of an immediate character, but in the distant future, because of the knave and the fool. The knave is at one extreme and the fool at the other in our social fabric. Between the two, the fool dragging society in one direction, and greed pulling in the other, the result may be the bringing to the front of some military genius to assume leadership and to set aside our democratic government and establish in its stead a military despotism, a consummation to be dreaded whether it be benevolent or otherwise.

While society as a whole must take care of those human beings brought into the world either mentally or physically incompetent to provide for themselves, the Utopia dreamed of by the ignorant wherein the shiftless and the careful, the bright and the dull, the corrupt and the just, shall mingle in harmonious equality, will never be fulfilled, and never should be. There would be no satisfaction in a life where virtue and viciousness reaped the same reward any more than there is with the present scheme of things where the unjust prosper and the just suffer.

The greedy mortal, who by climbing upon the backs of his fellows, rides to comfort and luxury, while driving others down to poverty and misery, must be halted in his course and compelled to observe the rules of justice.

When one observes the diverse directions in which men travel, all indulging the hope that they are to reach the goal of happiness and content, there is no room left for wonder at the pace of progress. The dreamers, both foolish and wise, may dream on, but the world must not allow the knave's jingle of gold or the fool's clamor for the impossible, to stem the tide that is driving the race toward the domination of the wise and the just. The sober thinker who hopes for the establishment of equality of opportunity rather than the actual equality of all individuals is the beacon light of humanity pointing out the way to a healthy progress and a permanent improvement in the conditions under which we must live.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

One of the oldest newspapers coming to my attention for a long time is that shown me by Joseph E. Colton, of the National Printery. It is the Natchez (Miss.) "Gazette" of Thursday, March 31, 1808, "printed and published by Andrew Marschalk, printer of the laws of the United States" (by law all congressional enactments were then printed in territorial papers—and Mississippi was still in that class). This old-time publisher was the grandfather of William A. Marschalk, now employed in the Government Printing Office as a proofreader (and who was, by the way, when at the case, one of the most remarkable typesetters I have ever met). Mr. Marschalk tells me that his ancestor made his press, the first one ever used in that region, out of wood, and that the ancient machine is still in existence—in a museum in Cincinnati, he thinks. Both in literary and typographical ways the paper is a curiosity to the modern printer. Many advertisements appear in reference to slaves, one telling of an "African negro man" being apprehended "who can not tell his master's name," and the finder wants "his owner to come and get him"; another offers a reward of "\$50 for the return of six negroes stolen from the mouth of Mancoe's Creek"; "the subscribers have just received a consignment of four likely negroes (four fellows and a girl), which they will sell low for cash," is another; while "a likely negro girl, warranted in perfect health and possessed of good disposition," is offered to the public, with the further statement that "she is an excellent house servant." A prominent advertisement in the sheet is that of "the city prison lottery," wherein the tempting statement is made that "three thousand dollars may be gained by the small sum of eight dollars. "The drawing," says the advertisement, "will certainly commence in a few weeks, and tickets then unsold belonging to the city will rise in proportion as the wheel becomes enriched." The "Gazette" consisting of four pages of three wide columns, was published once a week, and the subscription price was \$6, "payable one-half in advance, the remainder at the expiration of the year." Advertisements "not exceeding 12 lines were inserted for one dollar; each subsequent insertion fifty cents." A long list of agents for the paper was printed, covering New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and several other places—some of which have no existence on the maps of today. Doubtless the most remarkable thing in this old publication is an article booming a town-lot or what is now a subdivision scheme, and it is in the nature of the wonderful that the town lots then offered for sale were about of the same dimensions that we see advertised today, when land is supposed to be so much more valuable and scarcer than it was then. The French term "arpent" is often used in the paper's land advertisements instead of the English "acre." William M. Byrne advertises his Franklin Hotel, and features the fact that his "liquors are imported regularly from Philadelphia." The printerman of that day was great on the use of italics, and Editor Marschalk must have had a huge font of it to supply the demand. Congressional proceedings of February 15, 17, 18, and 19, 1808, covered less than a column of space in the "Gazette," and were about forty-three days old before getting to its readers.—W. N. Brockwell, in Washington "Trade Unionist."

The depths of religion and the heights of goodness are inaccessible to the morally stupid man, the man who is indifferent to truth. When people speak of a practical man they usually mean one who fits like a cogwheel into a machine or industry in which he lives, and does what the machine requires. Such a man is really doing nothing at all. The man who is thinking out something is really the man of action.—W. Temple.

CANAL FORCE TO BE REDUCED.

Reductions of the Panama Canal force are pending because of the near completion of this work, and the permanent force will become effective on or about April 1st. The salary of employees shall not exceed 25 per cent of the salary paid for the same or similar service to persons employed by the Government in the United States. All persons who receive over \$75 a month or over 40 cents per hour must be citizens of the United States or of the Republic of Panama, and such citizens will be given preference for employment in all grades. Aliens will be employed in cases of emergency and they will be replaced as early as practicable. Eight hours will be a day's work, with time and one-half for overtime for Sundays and holidays. This does not include persons employed on a monthly or annual basis. After three years' service, employees who are citizens of the United States will be entitled to free transportation to any port in the United States upon termination of service. In case of illness or injury they will receive free medical care and attendance in a hospital. Annual leave privileges will be granted. These privileges are divided into three classes and range from twenty to thirty days each year. An extra privilege of seven days is granted employees who travel outside the tropics.

WHAT THE MINERS GAINED.

Because of the continued statements by a paper in Charleston, W. Va., that the miners gained nothing as a result of the West Virginia strike settlement, a joint statement has been issued by district officials and members of the International Executive Board. The unionists show that for eight years prior to the strike no union organizer dared to go into the Cabin Creek section. The miners could not say their lives were their own, and Baldwin guards were in complete control. The strike resulted in abolishing the guards, wages raised 17 per cent, hours reduced from ten to nine, check-weighman furnished when the men so desire, employees not compelled to patronize company stores, companies to furnish meeting places for the miners and adjustment of disputes by representatives of union and operators. In the New River field, after a campaign that forced unionists to take their lives in their hands, the principle of organization was accepted by the operators and the following conditions were established: Wages increased, semi-monthly pay days agreed to, check-weighman to be selected by the miners when they so desire, reinstatement of all employees discharged for agitating, board created to settle disputes, and the right of workers to join the union established. In this field ninety-four new locals have been organized. Attention is also called to the investigation conducted by the United States Senate, this first of its kind in the history of this country and the forerunner of what will, in time, be a universal practice in exposing those who oppress the workers.

ORPHEUM.

Another bright light of the legitimate stage is now shedding his lustre on vaudeville in the person of Henry Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff will present next week at the Orpheum a bully little playlet entitled "A Regular Business Man." He will be supported by a capable company which includes our old friend and favorite James M. Brophy. Ray Samuels, the blue streak of ragtime, who made such a great hit with the 1912 Orpheum Road Show, will be heard in new and diverting ditties. Collins and Hart will introduce a novelty in their strong man act, the like of which has never been witnessed here. James F. Kelly and Emma Pollock will sing, dance, talk and create a lot of fun. They appropriately style their act "Ginger Snaps." Billy Rogers is not only able to duplicate the tones of nearly every

musical instrument, but possesses the extraordinary gift of being able to imitate birds, beasts, etc. He sings at the opening of his act in a fine baritone, and follows it with a concert in which he gives imitations of the cornet, flute, mandolin, banjo and musical glasses. Grace Carlisle, the possessor of a delightful mezzo-soprano, and Jules Romer, a violin virtuoso, will present a musical offering entitled "Just a Song at Twilight." Next week will most positively be the last of the famous English comedienne Marie Lloyd, who is creating such an immense furor. The only other hold-over will be the Hockney Company.

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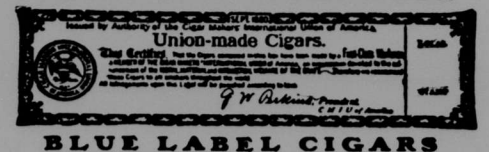
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THE IMMIGRATION BILL.**By Congressman John I. Nolan.**

During the time that the Burnett Immigration bill was under consideration by the committee on immigration of the House of Representatives, and while the bill was pending before the House, and at the present time while the committee on immigration of the United States Senate has the bill under consideration, a very active campaign has been carried on to strike out the literacy test. The campaign has been carried on with a view of stirring up racial and religious prejudice, and this campaign has been largely due to the activities of the newspapers printed in this country in foreign languages, the main support of which comes from subsidies contributed by the large trans-Atlantic steamship companies who profit largely through the carrying of the million or more immigrants to this country yearly. These newspapers themselves carried on a wide publicity campaign and stirred organizations and individuals to protest, their sole desire being to serve their patrons, the steamship companies, and in no sense in the interest of the poor immigrant who was induced to come to this country with the belief that he is going to find "the promised land."

I voted in the committee of the whole to retain the literacy test and also voted for the bill on the floor of the House. I had given this matter my very best attention and voted to retain this provision, as I believe it is the only thing in the bill that is an improvement on our present laws in the way of restriction. I did not vote for it just for that reason, but for the reason that I believe it is right, notwithstanding the fact that if a provision of this kind had been in existence fifty or sixty years ago, myself and a great many others might not have been in this country today. However, if a provision of this kind had affected my parents I believe it would have been better for them and for me, if the conditions existing then were what they are today, because economic conditions in this country today are not such that a man and woman like my father and my mother, who were both unskilled, can raise a family of eight children on the wages paid to unskilled laborers today, considering the great advance in the cost of living as compared with the wages paid to unskilled laborers when they arrived here fifty or sixty years ago and the cost of living at that time. That, also, is not my particular reason for voting to retain the literacy test. Through our various States we are passing school laws, making it necessary for children to go to school up to as high as sixteen years of age—which is the law in California—before they be permitted to become wage earners. We also exact of every man and woman who goes to the polls on election day in this country, the literacy test. We provide that they must be able to read and write; and as one of the qualifications for naturalization in this country is the literacy test; and I do not believe that immigrants, no matter how sound in mind or body they may be, who are not qualified to become citizens of this country ought to be permitted to land here.

Another reason, and to my mind the principal reason, is an economic one: The immigrants who come over here, and especially those who are illiterate, are at the mercy of the unscrupulous exploiters of labor. These men and women have been exploited and are being exploited today, and the more ignorant are the most easily exploited. I believe we should have some consideration for the millions of immigrants in this country today seeking an existence, and conditions ought to be made better for them on our shores, instead of allowing untold millions to come here so that an overstocked labor market will be the means of keeping up our ever-increasing army of unemployed.

I believe, also, that the inclusion of the literacy

test will awaken these people in their own countries and make them more determined in the future that they may be given the benefits of free institutions, so that they may acquire the learning necessary to fit them for the battle in this world. This is one of the principal causes of the numerous uprisings in Mexico. The people there for centuries have been denied the opportunity of education; and those who are really interested in the welfare of the common people of Mexico are waging their fight and urging a lack of educational facilities as one of the reasons for reform.

I attended the hearings before the committee on immigration, especially when that clause of the Burnett bill was under discussion which seeks to exempt from the operation of the test refugees from religious persecution, and the general opinion was that it is broad enough in its terms to give the immigration officers all the opportunity they need to admit those seeking refuge from religious persecution.

Let us go back to the first of July, 1907, and take the immigration from that time up to and including June 30, 1913. The United States during practically all of that period was in the throes of a serious financial and industrial panic, and while hundreds of thousands of people all over this country were out of employment, a steady stream of immigrants was pouring in from foreign countries; 5,498,877 immigrants landed on our shores during those six years, adding to an already overstocked labor market and making conditions worse, not alone for themselves but for those workers already here. During the six months from July 1 to December 31, 1913, with the unemployed problem confronting every large city in our country, 734,869 immigrants landed on our shores, and this during a time when a way to meet this unemployed situation had taxed the brain of the thinking men and women of this country, without evolving any solution.

Recently a nation-wide conference was called in New York City to devise ways and means of taking care of our unemployed problem in the future, and it remains to be seen whether any beneficial results will be obtained in relation to a condition that is not local or even confined to the nation; it is world wide.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and our first duty is to those who have been born here and to those who have been induced to come here in time gone by. Secondly, we owe it to those people who come to save them from the exploiter; and the worst offenders along these lines are the monopolists and the captains of industry, who cry loudly for protection to American industry, but want no interference with their right to free trade in labor. They find it easier to exploit the illiterate and consequently take offense at any legislation that might bar him from our shores.

I do not believe any man or woman who is not eligible for citizenship, except those who are escaping from religious or political persecution, should be allowed to land on our shores. And, as I have stated before in this article, I believe it will be the greatest step toward stamping out illiteracy in those countries where the common people are now deprived of the educational privilege, as it will stir them to demand, when they can not emigrate to this great country, the right to go to school to educate themselves and their children in their own land; and no country, no matter how rich or powerful, can withstand very long the demand of the people for these rights.

There was a time when the people of our country encouraged immigration, and that was due primarily to the fact that the industrial conditions of this country, as well as the agricultural interests needed both skilled and unskilled labor for their development. In our anxiety to

take care of this situation we have over-reached ourselves, the result being that as long as immigration continues, as it has continued during the past several years, we will have an overstocked labor market with men migrating from center to center, a menace to our social and industrial well-being.

This problem has to be met fairly and squarely and without resort to prejudice. There will always be, under the new law, opportunity for more than enough desirable immigration to fill the wants of our industrial life; and it might be after a few years' experience we will find it necessary to adopt more stringent restrictions, and this ought to apply to all immigrants, no matter what their color, creed, or nationality might be.

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LABOR CLARION

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Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street
Telephone Market 56

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1914.

O Mary, Mother of Jesu,
How can my fingers stay
At work, when my heart is throbbing
To be out in the sun today?

The damp, and the dirt, and the darkness,
Are they only for such as I—
Pining away for the sunlight
And the sight of the open sky?

Five hundred daisy stems to wind,
And tonight a nickel pay—
O Mary, Mother of Jesu,
How blue was the sky today?
—Rebecca Park Lawrence

The "Richmond Daily News" says that Senator Owens is running against his record. That is exactly what he is doing. He certainly could not run on it.

How many union labels have you on your person? If you don't know it is certain you are neglecting your duty as a trade unionist. Demand the label always. There is no better way of promoting the interest of the workers.

The New York "People" has suspended publication as a daily. De Leon announces the paper will be continued as a weekly. It was the organ of the Socialist Labor Party and the Detroit wing of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The "Examiner" wants war with Mexico. It is said the Hearst estate owns more than a million acres of land in Mexico. Is there any connection between the desire for war and the ownership of the land? We believe there is.

Judge Wright, who ordered Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell to jail, is accused in charges filed against him by a Washington, D. C., capitalist, of being "a disgrace to the judiciary of the nation." The charges include moral and financial wrongdoing; that certain corporations have been favored by Wright, and that his conduct on and off the bench has been improper. Keep your eye on the labor haters. They need watching.

The "Pacific Coast Gazette," official organ of the Pacific Coast Master Bakers' Association and the Amalgamated Restaurant and Hotel Keepers' Association, complains because the poultry raisers of California object to the use of Chinese eggs and oleomargarine. The editor thinks people ought to be selfish enough to reduce the cost of living at the expense of health and decency. He evidently sees no difference between Chinese and white people, except white bakers. If the Chinese should enter into competition with the master bakers, then, of course, it would be time to protest, but as long as the Chinese serves the master baker he is all right.

LABOR AND VIOLENCE

A correspondent of syndicalistic tendencies puts this question up to us in a self-confident sort of way:

"Union men believe in violence in labor disputes. Then why not be honest enough to admit it? Why deny what at heart you believe in? The Industrial Workers of the World do not practice such deception, and there is no reason why any union man should."

Our correspondent is simply mistaken. He attributes his own condition of mind to all other men. Like all syndicalists he can not conceive of honest differences of opinion between men of identical interests, therefore he accuses union men who assert they are opposed to the use of violence in strikes, of dishonesty, of practicing deception, and lacking the courage of their convictions.

We will not be so uncharitable toward him as to accuse him of dishonesty. Rather will we give him credit for absolute sincerity, and allow for his opinion upon the ground that he has not given the subject the serious thought or analysis which it deserves.

It is not true that "union men believe in violence in labor disputes." It is true some union men sometimes lose control of their tempers in the heat of conflict when they see strikebreakers taking their places, and resort to tactics which in their normal senses they would never dream of. These instances, however, are only the exceptions which prove the rule to be the contrary.

Leaving entirely out of consideration the moral phases of the question and treating it purely upon the basis of its efficacy, the trade unionist must stand in opposition to violence and in favor of legal and orderly methods in conducting strikes. Labor must take this position because public sympathy is a powerful factor in determining the success or failure of these controversies, and it has been proven times without number that the side which uses violence drives the strength of public opinion to its enemy and brings condemnation and disaster to itself, so that purely as a matter of policy violence in the dark must give way to straightforward and open contests that lead to victory for the workers.

It is the purpose of the labor movement to bring about improved conditions of a permanent and enduring character in the industrial field. To succeed in the accomplishment of this purpose union men must stand up for law and against violence. If the labor movement should sanction violence within its ranks it certainly could not condemn its use by others in defense or offense. Following out this line of reasoning the labor movement honestly and earnestly opposes such methods, well knowing that to do otherwise would mean approval of the idea that what we gain by violence today may, by the same sign, be taken away from us tomorrow, thus giving no assurance of permanency to any improvement. The labor movement has not enough of the spirit of the gambler in it to seriously consider the sanctioning of any haphazard and insane policy of violence as a medium of progress. The men of labor have studied history and observed their surrounding to a better purpose.

Take, for illustration, the recent South African syndicalistic strike, where all sorts of violence was resorted to by the strikers in their endeavors to gain advantage. They had no consideration whatever for law. The authorities, therefore, asserted they would also ignore the law and it would be a battle in which the bird of victory would roost upon the arm of might. The battle was thus waged and ten of the strike leaders were exiled by General Botha without the color of legal right so to do. In spite of the fact that this conduct placed a stigma upon his government and admitted the inadequacy of the law, it broke up the strike and drove the men back to work without organization or power to protect themselves. The result of such tactics has, wherever tried, invariably been the same. There is no room for wonder, then, when the sensible trade unionist, and he is generally to be credited with common sense, declares he does not favor violence, because as a practical proposition it does not pay, to say nothing of the moral aspects of such tactics. And the man who accuses him of dishonesty in advocating such a course is either bereft of reasoning powers or is himself attempting to deceive the workers to their dire detriment. In either event he who follows him is a fool indeed.

The permanent, effective unions are built up on reason, education and sound tactics, and religiously avoid the silly schemes of dreamers calculated to lift them to the apex of the ladder in a single bound.

Fluctuating Sentiments

There is something wrong with a government that permits little children to work in factories, mills and fields while strong men wander over the country in idleness. One remedy for unemployment is the prohibition of child labor. Children belong in the schools, and the workers should be grown persons, fully matured.

Unintelligent sympathy, though easier to forgive than downright crookedness, is just as hurtful in its influences. Shiftlessness and worthlessness, as well as dishonesty, thievery and crime are often encouraged by the sympathy of persons who mean well, but are unsophisticated in the ways of those who prey upon society.

Staining wood with beautiful colors while the tree is still standing is an experiment described in the "Independent." The dye is introduced at the root, and some trees take up three gallons of coloring fluid in two days. If introduced when the sap is flowing most freely the results are quick and very marked. The dye best suited to each wood has to be tested beforehand by experiment. The colored tree is cut and used for interior or other woodwork and furniture. The coloring of flowers in this way has long been a familiar secret which any one may try with a cut flower, setting it in a bottle of red or violet ink.

Perhaps of Hindu origin, the strange nomad race, variously known as gypsies, zingari, zigue-ner, gitano and Romany folk, and so vividly described in the writings of George Borrow, seem to have suddenly arrived from nobody quite knows where. They are first heard of in Western Europe in 1417, though they are to be found somewhat earlier in the southeastern countries; but there is absolutely no record of their crossing the Bosphorus. Gradually spreading afield in the course of their wanderings, they have now found their way all over the world. Their main occupations are basket making, horse dealing and metal working, in fact they have a practical monopoly of the last trade in Southeastern Europe, where they are to be found in large numbers. In Bosnia and Herzegovina they number upwards of 10,000.

Some one of the papers has commented pleasantly of late on certain "facts concerning the United States" that have appeared in a certain European publication. The latter says that Mr. Bryan is Vice-President; that the Union is composed of 46 States and four Territories; that the constitution was adopted September 17, 1784, that it was revised March 20, 1870; that the Senate has 92 members and the House 391. But this critic does not raise the question whether citizens of the United States are much better informed than the over-seas writer. Most Americans know that Mr. Bryan is Secretary of State, but can all of them name the Vice-President and his home State and city? Can they answer off-hand questions touching the other wrong statements cited? We may know that all the former Territories South of Canada are now States, but do we know just whether Alaska is administered exactly as the other Territories were? Do all know, indeed, just how many States there now are? And how many know the names of their own Senators and Representatives, or even the names of their State legislators? It may even be suspected that there are some Americans who could not answer elementary questions as to the organization of the Federal and the State government, and cannot boast of ever having read even parts of the Federal constitution, or of having any definite knowledge of the constitution of their own State.

Wit at Random

Mother—Well, Bobbie, I hope you were a good boy at Mrs. Bond's and didn't ask for two pieces of pie.

Bobbie—No, ma, I didn't ask for two pieces; I only asked if there wasn't goin' to be any.—Boston "Transcript."

Johnny—Mother, teacher said that I had talents as an inventor.

Mother (pleased)—What did she say you could invent?

Johnny—She said I could invent more new ways of spelling words than anybody she ever saw.—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

"Do you think this baseball war is likely to be serious?"

"I didn't know there was a baseball war."

"For heaven's sake, man, don't you take any interest in affairs that are vital to the nation?"

"Oh, yes, I've been busy watching the progress of the Currency Bill, and I'm mighty glad they've passed it."

"When did that happen?"—Chicago "Record-Herald."

Jeremiah Corcoran and his horse and buggy were a familiar combination on the streets—or street—of Homeberg. One day the nag caught the driver napping and started off on a gallop, with Jerry tugging valiantly at the reins.

"What's the matter, Jerry?" called an acquaintance from the sidewalk. "Can't you hold him?"

"Sure, I can hold him," shouted Jerry, still tugging at the lines, "but I can't stop him."—*"Judge."*

An English showman, while traveling in Ireland, met an old farmer (who happened to be a little deaf).

"I say," said the showman, "did you see a cart and monkeys passing this way?"

Farmer—And what did you say?

Showman—Did you see a cart and monkeys passing this way?

Farmer—Did you fall out?

An amusing scene was witnessed in a Cincinnati machine shop recently on the occasion of the retirement after a service of thirty years of a valued and faithful employee. In consideration of his long and faithful service the company had arranged to give him a monetary recognition, and it fell to the lot of the superintendent, a German, to make the presentation speech. This is how he did it:

"Gustave, you have vorked for dis company over thirty years, yes?"

A bow from the expectant recipient of the purse.

"Und you are going to quit, yes?"

Another and lower bow.

"Veil, Gustave, der company is so glad of it dot I had been asked to hand you dese hundred dollars."

Willie was struggling through the story in his reading lesson. "'No,' said the captain," he read, "it was not a sloop. It was a larger vessel. By the rig I judged her to be a-a-a-a—"

The word was new to him.

"Barque," supplied the teacher.

Still Willie hesitated.

"Barque!" repeated the teacher, this time sharply.

Willie looked as though he had not heard aright. Then, with an apprehensive glance around the class, he shouted:

"Bow-wow!"—Detroit "Free Press."

Miscellaneous

THE WOMEN OF THE SHAWLS.

By Shaemas O'Sheel, in the "Forum."

By my windows, which look out
On a polite and pleasant street,
There often pass
Women of the dingy quarter down the hill;
Creatures of primary faith and primitive doubt,
Brief love and narrow faith and small deceit,
Brief sleep, long toil, a roof, a rag, and meat,
Patience beneath unrealized defeat,—
Mortgaged too deep to Fate, alas!
To leave much scope for will.
And they are slow and large and ponderous,
And are not beautiful as all women should be,
And under Life's incessant mockery
That by which woman chiefly is beauteous,
Wonder and sweet illusion has quite gone.
And like a burdened river they move on,
With no complaint, no choice, no change, no thrill.
Brown clods with so much muscle, so much nerve,
A womb and two breasts each, who still must serve
As Fate directs, until
Fate forbids them be quite still—
I fancy they are placid when they go.
And so
They pass, each folded in a sullen shawl,
Death's forward symbol, Life's ironic pall.

There is no nobler art than the art of expressing one's gratitude in fresh, unhackneyed, unexaggerated terms which answer devotion with fresh devotion, fancy with new fancy, clarity with sincerity. Artists who get their reward only in money and in the stale plaudits of clapping hands are restless for something more individual. They want to be intimately understood and beautifully answered. For such gratitude they look to brother artists, to the few who really understand.—Richard Cabot in "Atlantic."

CHARACTER.

By George Matthew Adams.

Character is the sum total, worth while, of what a man has after he has won all and the sole thing he has left after he has lost all.

Character is power.

The walls of character that a man builds will withstand the most merciless assaults that any man can direct at them. A man's or a woman's good character is absolutely unassailable. Reputation may be besmirched—but not character. For reputation is what people may say a man is, but character is what he really is.

Character is power.

Character is greater than talent, genius, fame, money, friends—there is nothing to compare with it. A man may have all these and yet remain comparatively useless—be unhappy—and die a bankrupt in soul. But character pays out endless dividends, molds a man into a mighty deed-doer, and builds for him a deathless name.

Character is power.

Character is power in business, in the home, on the street—everywhere. And it's free for the asking to the man willing to be kind, honest, square, broad, generous, loyal, fearless—big! Stamp your character deeper on people today and make it rule your work. Let it lead you on. But fight every hour to make it surer.

Character is power.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Stereotypers Advance.

Stereotypers in Victoria and Vancouver have signed an agreement with their employers which provide for a \$4.50 day and night rate for journeymen and \$31 a week for foremen. The eight-hour day is conceded, with overtime and holidays time and one-half. Apprentice rates are agreed to, and range from \$1.50 the first year to the union scale in the fifth year. The apprentices shall enjoy the same working conditions as journeymen. A two years' contract is signed.

Join Regular Movement.

The Lithuanian tailors of Baltimore have severed their connections with a so-called "revolutionary" union, and have joined the United Garment Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This action was taken without a dissenting vote and indicates the views now held toward the A. F. of L. by these and other nationalities of this city. The garment workers have also arranged with their employers to make an equal division of work during the dull season and end the practice of forcing some employees into complete idleness at this time.

Aid to the Illiterate.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, says that there are 5,000,000 illiterate men and women in this country and many millions barely able to read and write. He declares this condition is a national disgrace, which can be wiped out by the time the next Federal census is taken if co-operation with the States, school officers and educational associations is secured. He asks Congress to appropriate \$10,000 to start this work which would mean a saving of \$500,000,000 a year, now lost to the nation because of illiteracy. Dr. Claxton says that the work of his bureau has increased nearly four-fold within the past four years and the demands upon it for help from five to ten fold, while the increase in appropriations has been less than 25 per cent.

Complain of Long Hours.

Unorganized workers employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company say that they are forced to work long hours in violation of the State labor laws. It is stated that the company compels its motormen and guards to work ten hours on trains and two hours a day at the car barns, for which they receive no pay. The men declare that the fear of being discharged makes it impossible for them to complain, and that in some cases they are forced to work even longer than twelve hours. Last July they were given a five per cent increase, but this has been taken from them by changing the working schedule which now forces them to either prepare their trains on their own time or leave the terminal and do the necessary work en route, thereby endangering passengers. The fifteen minutes formerly given them to prepare their trains has been taken from them. Protests on existing conditions have been ignored by the company's officials.

Many Sweat Shops in City.

Inspectors connected with the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry report that 200 cases have been found in the down town section where tenement houses and dwellings have been converted into small garment factories and sweatshops and were employing outside help in defiance of the terms of their license, which permits only the parents and their children to work in their homes. The law of 1905 permits home work from factories and contractors. To maintain sanitary conditions outsiders are forbidden to work in these places unless a permit has been secured from the State authorities.

During the garment workers' strike, union officials complained that this law was violated and investigations followed. Officials state that no more workshop permits will be granted to those intending to set up in business in their own homes, and that employers who do not have on file in their offices the employment certificates of minors will be prosecuted.

Seamen Ask Questions.

In a circular issued by the International Seamen's Union, in which the La Follette Seamen's bill is urged, the following questions are asked: "Have you written your Congressman and Senators about passing the Seamen's bill? Did you have any acquaintances or relatives on the Monroe, recently sunk off the Virginia coast? How would you like to be one of fifty persons on a scaffold lowered from the roof of a skyscraper by men picked from the streets and knowing nothing about tackle? Or would you insist upon having Structural Iron Workers on this work? Do you think England, Germany and France ought to have their laws executed in our own ports, or do you think we should make our own laws? Do you think it proper to lower immigration rates by sinking ocean steamers, or would you rather pass proper laws to restrict immigration and make vessels fairly safe? If you have too many children and find it hard to support them, why not send them on excursion steamers?"

To Check Immigration.

The International Federation of Trades Unions is again actively interested in the question of non-organized Italian workers who immigrate to other European countries and are used as strikebreakers. During the years 1908-1912, 881,000 of these immigrants entered the countries of Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland. In 1912 the German Masons' Federation decided to carry on an annual winter propaganda campaign in Italy and speakers went to the villages where most of the immigrants came from and urged a greater display of solidarity. This was followed by other trade unions, and Secretary Legien, of the International Federation of Trades Unions, reports that "it has been possible to somewhat arrest the strikebreaking tendency of the Italian, but that it has been impossible to win over the Italians to the organizations." A recent conference in Milan, participated in by unionists from Germany, Austria and Switzerland, agreed on a plan to regulate immigration from Italy.

Abolish Convict Labor.

The convict contract labor system, in vogue at the Chicago House of Correction, known as "the Bridewell," will be abolished May 1st next. City officials have taken this action after repeated requests by the Chicago Federation of Labor. For twenty-one years contractors have controlled the labor power of the inmates of this institution. Prior to 1909 the wage rate was 25 cents a day. Since then 50 cents a day was paid in the broom factory and much less in the purse factory. The contractors were given free heat, light, power and rent. A committee of the Federation of Labor began an active campaign some months ago, and demanded that the system be abolished and that the prisoners be employed in the manufacturing of commodities needed for city use. It was also urged that more convicts be employed in the stone quarry supplying crushed stone for city use and in the disposal of city garbage. As a result of this agitation a sub-committee of the City Council's finance committee has announced that all contractors would be notified to vacate their plants at "the Bridewell," by May 1st and that the inmates would be employed as suggested by the Federation of Labor.

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EXPOSITION NOTES.

Three state pavilions and one foreign building are now under construction at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds. Of the state buildings, the Idaho pavilion is 50 per cent completed and will be finished by March 20th, according to the contractors. Foundations are being laid for the New York and Oregon pavilions.

The framework of the Canadian building at the western extremity of the foreign buildings site is rising rapidly and a large corps of workmen is busily engaged.

Construction of the Indiana State pavilion will be begun about April 15th, according to Jesse T. Johnson, architect for the Indiana Exposition Commission, who came to San Francisco to submit plans for the structure.

The course for the globe-girdling aeroplane race to be a feature of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has been decided upon by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the exposition, and a special map prepared upon a new projection for the guidance of the aviators has been adopted.

Prizes have been offered for the best inventions by nurses shown at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The contest will be in connection with the convention of nurses' associations in June and may be entered by nurses of any of the 15 nations represented in the International Association of Nurses. The invention of any hospital appliance or mechanism for the simplification of procedure in nursing may be entered provided that the inventor is a nurse.

Construction of the scenic railway on the concessions district of the exposition is progressing rapidly. This concession is being constructed by the L. A. Thompson Pacific Coast Company. The latter concern expects to finish the scenic railway in 90 days and to operate it during the pre-exposition period.

Yachting clubs in every part of the world are responding to the invitations of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to participate in the international regatta to be held from April 5th to 24th, inclusive, as a feature of the universal celebration. This regatta will be under the auspices of the exposition and cups will be offered as prizes. The President of the United States has offered a cup for the winner of the 12-meter international race, to be known as the President Wilson cup.

President Charles C. Moore of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition received a cablegram on February 24th from Commissioner Ira Nelson Morris, reporting great success in his mission to Rome. Commissioner Morris said in his cablegram that Prince Sealea of the Italian Ministry had advised him officially that Italy had unconditionally decided to participate in the exposition and that \$400,000 would be expended on an elaborate national exhibit.

Among the most interesting working exhibits in the palace of machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be those of a large elevator manufacturing concern, which intends building a series of elevators at one end of the huge building. These will carry visitors free of charge to a platform near the roof, from which a full view of the entire building can be gained.

Forty thousand square feet of floor space in the various exhibit palaces of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition already have been secured by Argentina for the display of her vast resources. Plans for the Argentina pavilion at the exposition are complete and now are on their way to the division of works of the exposition for approval.

Construction of "The Creation of the World" concession for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be begun in a few days, according to Emmett W. MacConnell, general manager of the California Concessions Company, the concessionaire.

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The unions of this city have within the past few weeks reiterated their opposition to Asiatic competition. They have again pledged their members not to employ or patronize Asiatics in any way, shape or manner. The following unions have passed resolutions indorsing the Anti-Jap Laundry League and the principles which it espouses: Alaska Fishermen, Bay and River Steamboatmen, Cracker Bakers No. 125, Bakers No. 24, Barbers, Bindery Women, Beer Bottlers, Bill Posters, Bootblacks, Butchers No. 115, Boiler Makers No. 205, Boiler Makers No. 410, Cigar Makers, Coopers, Chauffeurs No. 265, Electrical Workers No. 151, Garment Workers No. 131, Garment Cutters, Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, Grocery Clerks, Glove Workers, Hatters, Horseshoers, Ice Wagon Drivers, Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 4, Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5, Janitors, Leather Workers, Laundry Wagon Drivers, Machinists No. 68, Machine Hands, Marine Engineers, Molders No. 164, Musicians, Milk Wagon Drivers, Moving Picture Operators, Newspaper Solicitors, Office Employees, Pattern Makers, Photo Engravers, Pile Drivers, Press Feeders, Post Office Clerks, Riggers and Stevedores, Retail Delivery Drivers, Retail Clerks, Retail Shoe Clerks, Street Railway Employees, Steam Laundry Workers, Ship Drillers, Sailors, Sugar Workers, Stage Employees, Steam Shovelmen No. 29, Steam Shovelmen No. 2, Switchmen, Tailors No. 2, Teamsters No. 85, Typographical No. 21, Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, Building Material Teamsters, Brass and Chandelier Workers, Carpenters No. 22, Carpenters No. 483, Electrical Workers No. 6, Elevator Conductors and Starters, Housesmiths, Hoisting Engineers, Lathers No. 65, Marble Cutters and Finishers No. 38, Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, Sign and Pictorial Painters, United Laborers, Carpet Workers No. 1, Window Shade Workers.

TO SPREAD LABOR'S AIMS.

President Ferguson, of the Maryland Federation of Labor, has appointed an educational committee for the purpose of making public the theory of the trade union movement, as a great many of the misunderstandings between employer and employee could be obviated if a better knowledge obtained in the minds of the employer as to the aims and rights of his workers. President Ferguson contends that false notions of what union men claim are responsible for a great deal of work going into non-union hands which would be given to union men if this false estimate of organized labor did not exist.

The lighthouse reservations on the great lakes are able to grow all the white cedar needed for spar buoys in their district.

FREE TO ALL

We have just made arrangements with the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California, whereby any of our readers can obtain copies of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This law is one which affects the interest of every person in the State. Upon our requesting the Industrial Accident Commission to furnish our readers with copies of this act, the Commission assured us that it will be glad to do so. Consequently, we beg to advise our readers that if they want a copy of this important act, or if they desire any information concerning it, they have but to drop a postal card to the Industrial Accident Commission, 525 Market Street, San Francisco, and the same will be forwarded to them.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, March 3, 1914. President J. J. Matheson, presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Fred V. Glover, drums.

Transfers deposited: M. B. Compton, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; A. H. Cokayne, Local No. 145, Vancouver, B. C.

Transfer withdrawn: Hans Loeffler, Local No. 99, Portland.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Herbert C. Bellstedt.

Reinstated: B. Purt, C. H. Hubbard, S. B. Bennett, A. Wood.

Transfer card withdrawn: F. S. Watson.

Withdrawal card: A. Wood.

Dues and assessments for the first quarter, amounting to \$3.30, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street, and will become delinquent after March 31, 1914. Members are requested to pay promptly and avoid suspension.

Chas. Foster, one of the best-known members of the union, died Wednesday, February 25th, after an illness of several months. The funeral was held on Sunday and services were conducted by the Independent Rifles, of which he was also a member. The funeral band from this union was in attendance, and the drummers' club turned out in a body. Foster was prominent in the affairs of this union, having served as a member of the executive board for a number of years, and also as a representative in the State Federation of Labor. He was a man who was always ready to give time and labor for the advancement and welfare of his organization, and in his death this union has lost a most valuable member. He leaves a host of friends who extend their sympathies to the bereaved wife.

The law requiring attendance at meetings of the executive board will be enforced by the board in the future, and any member missing three meetings without being excused will be dropped without notice.

The next regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, March 12, 1914, at 1 p. m. Members are requested to attend, as there will be important matters before the meeting.

The following resolution, introduced at the last meeting, will be up for consideration and final action: "Amend Section 1 of Article 15, of the Constitution and By-Laws, by striking out the entire section, and substituting in lieu thereof the following: Section 1. All propositions to repeal or amend any part of this Constitution and By-Laws, or the Price List, must be proposed in writing at a regular meeting, and it can only be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the union, or a special meeting called for the purpose, and no repeal or amendment of any part or provision thereof can be had unless carried by a two-thirds vote of the members present."



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SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT
THE MISSION BANK
16th St. and Julian Ave.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 27, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet.

Roll Call of Officers—President Gallagher excused.

Credentials—Elevator Conductors—Peter Duffy, vice Thos. Fay. Metal Polishers—W. Powers, vice Bro. Hughes. United Laborers—C. C. Doherty, vice M. O'Leary. Mailers—Carl Von Ritter, vice E. W. Hoertkorn.

Communications—Filed—From Congressman Raker, stating he will give favorable consideration to Seamen's bill. From Alaska Fishermen's Union, stating it has signed agreement with Alaska Packers' Association for a 9 per cent increase in wages. From Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen, thanking Council and affiliated unions for assistance.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cloak Makers' Union, requesting remission of dues until union is reorganized. From Retail Delivery Drivers, requesting a boycott on the firm of Davis-Schonwasser Co. From the Carl E. Person Defense League, request for financial assistance.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Cloak Makers' Union, request for assistance in reorganizing.

Request Granted—From Delegate Ainsworth, requesting leave of absence for three weeks.

Reports of Unions—Pressmen—Strike still on; requested unions to continue their donations. Machinists—Trouble with Kelly's garage adjusted. Newspaper Solicitors—Are organizing solicitors in Oakland.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed; will hold an open meeting on Wednesday evening, March 4th, 316 Fourteenth street; invited the wives, sisters and lady friends of delegates to attend said meeting.

Executive Committee—The complaint of Cooks' Union against Sheehan's Tavern was referred to the secretary for adjustment. The request of Laundry Workers' Union for a boycott on the Wet Laundry Co. was filed as the grievance had been settled. Recommended the indorsement of the Sugar Workers' wage scale and agreement, subject to the approval of the A. F. of L., and advised the union before taking action for its enforcement to report back to this committee. The matter of jurisdiction between the Boiler Makers and Sheet Metal Workers was referred to the secretary to arrange for a meeting between the contending parties in order to bring about an agreeable understanding. Bro. Fitzgerald was excused from attendance until his return from Sacramento and Stockton. Report of committee adopted.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted a progressive report on matters pertaining to the defense of men arrested.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

W. A. Granfield, clerk at the unemployed headquarters, submitted a lengthy report, which was read and filed.

Unfinished Business—The request of the Iron Trades Council for a boycott on the Consumers' Ice Company was laid over for two weeks.

New Business—An invitation was extended to all delegates to attend the mass meeting under the auspices of the Wheatland Defense League on Sunday evening, March 1st, and to act as vice-presidents. The chair appointed Delegate Schulberg as speaker to represent Council.

Receipts—Street R. R. Employees, \$8; Laundry Workers, \$40; Janitors, \$8; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Waitresses, \$56; Typographical, \$40;

Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Stereotypers, \$8; Glass Blowers, \$12; Bindery Women, \$16; Tailors, \$16; "Labor Clarion," \$40.70; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Press Feeders, \$16; Hatters, \$4; Carpenters No. 304, \$4; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, \$8; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Upholsterers, \$12; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Sugar Workers, \$8; Label Section dues, \$7; Donations to Printing Pressmen, \$275; Donations to Wheatland Defense Fund, \$210. Total, \$868.70.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; office expenses, \$5; Stenographers, \$46; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Wm. A. Granfield, \$32; Jas. J. McTiernan, \$20; Patrick O'Brien, \$10; A. F. of L. per capita tax, \$10; stationery, \$3; Donations to Pressmen, \$275; Label Section dues, \$7; filing cabinet, \$21.75. Total, \$497.75.

Council adjourned at 8:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

STATE INSURANCE PAYS.

After seven weeks of operation, the Compensation Insurance Fund of the State of California, with offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles, has on hand a fund of approximately \$400,000, and has collected actual premiums on industrial accident policies amounting to \$230,000. The balance of the fund consists of two appropriations of \$100,000 and \$68,000 made by the Legislature for its use.

The State Compensation Insurance Fund was established in the interest of California employers and employees, and is not in any sense engaged in the insurance business for money. Many of the employers of the State realizing its advantages have insured with the State Fund. Up to date more than 2500 applications for insurance have been made and most of these have been granted, making the State responsible for policies on pay-rolls estimated at \$30,000,000. In many instances where large sums are involved, the full premium for the year has not been paid, settlement being made quarterly to determine the actual pay-rolls involved. The State insurance fund has already had nearly forty claims presented to it, most of which have been for small amounts, involving only medical care and hospital fees. One claim for an amount slightly in excess of \$2000 has been incurred on account of a fatal accident.

Manager C. W. Fellows states that applications are being received at the rate of from 40 to 50 a day, and that the business written averages between \$4000 and \$5000 a day. The branch office in the Hollingsworth Building, Los Angeles, is also doing a good share of business, and has accepted several large risks that have brought in premiums amounting to thousands of dollars.

ORGANIZERS BARRED.

A dispatch from Everett, Wash., on Sunday last says: "Seven of the largest lumber mills in Everett, operating under an agreement announced on Wednesday, shut down last night, to reopen Wednesday under new conditions affecting their employees, who number several hundreds. It is the purpose of the mill owners when they resume operations to bar from their premises all union officers, organizers, walking delegates or any man wearing a union button."

"In a statement announcing the shutdown the mill owners said that the change in policy did not mean that they would discriminate against any employee because he joined a union, but they reserved the right to refuse to re-employ any worker who had taken an active part in organizing the unions. Wages and working conditions will not be changed, the mill owners say."

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MATINEE EVERY DAY.

SUPERB VAUDEVILLE.

HENRY WOODRUFF & CO., in "A Regular Business Man," by John Stokes, direction Joseph Hart; RAY SAMUELS, The Blue Streak of Ragtime; COLLINS & HART, Original Two Strong Men; JAMES F. KELLY & EMMA POLLOCK, in "Ginger Snaps"; BILLY ROGERS, The Inimitable Mimic; GRACE CARLISLE & JULES ROMER offer "Just a Song at Twilight"; THE HOCKNEY COMPANY; WORLD'S NEWS IN MOTION VIEWS.

LAST WEEK—ENGLAND'S IDOL

MARIE LLOYD

QUEEN OF COMEDY SONG

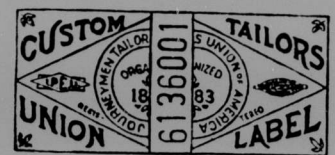
NEW SONGS AND CHARACTER TYPES

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays),
10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

FRATERNITY.

The Secretary of the Interior is trying to break down the caste system in his department. Our bureaucracy at Washington has developed a system of rank and title as astonishing as it is grotesque. A nine-hundred-dollar-a-year stenographer may not presume to mingle socially with thousand-dollar-a-year clerks. The wife of a bureau chief must be careful how she speaks to the wife of an assistant secretary. The matter of leaving cards, of telephoning, of asking to dine, is so full of subtle distinction, of mysterious significance, of intricate art, that the casual visitor to Washington is shamed into seclusion. Mr. Lane is a Westerner. When he has a free moment he looks about his department for a precedent to break or an established custom to demolish. Last summer he shook Washington by giving a reception to the four thousand workers in his department. Mrs. Lane assisted him. The reception was held in the open court of the Patent Building. There were men and women who attended that reception who had grown white-haired and feeble in the department service. Some of them told Mr. Lane that they never before had spoken to a Secretary of the Interior, that they never before had even seen the wife of a Secretary of the Interior.

Not long ago Mr. Lane asked the workers of his department to meet him in the Masonic Hall and form a Home Club with him. They came, nearly two thousand of them, old and young, men and women, crippled and straight, the folk who run the clumsy wheels of our government for us. With the Secretary leading them they formed a vast co-operative club wherein all the workers in the department, from the Secretary to the lowest paid clerk, are to meet on terms of complete equality. The club is to have a house. It is to have parties and plays and dances. It looks forward to the time when it will have a co-operative store and a co-operative tent city for summer vacations.

Such a club is unprecedented in the city of Washington. It is a manifestation of the real desire of Mr. Wilson's regime to democratize the government, to return it to simple ways, not for the mere purpose of disintegrating but that there may become possible in the government the pulling power of the co-operation which the caste system destroys.

The event is a concrete expression of the administration's attempt to bring back that old simple American spirit which Mr. Kipling says, "in the teeth of all the schools shall save us at the last"—"Harper's Weekly."

FOREST MEN OPEN CONVENTION.

The annual convention of district foresters of the United States Forest Service is being held this week at Salt Lake City. Officials from the Washington office and from the six western forest service districts are in attendance.

The disposal of timber on the national forests is the chief topic of discussion. The sale of timber from national forests is increasing each year and has now become one of the important activities of the forest service. Reports show that there are now 650,000,000 feet of timber cut annually, bringing in about \$1,400,000 to the government.

The foresters will take up the question of the possible adoption of standard policies to be followed in the future, including utilization of inferior species of timber, consolidation of timber lands by exchange, elimination of unnecessary procedure and simplification of methods of selling timber, appraisal of timber sold to small mills, the extent to which brush piling and burning should be required, the policy to be followed in selling timber to settlers at actual cost, standard of cruising timber, free use of timber by settlers and prospectors, and plans for the reforestation of denuded lands.

WHO SHOULD REACH HIM.
(American Economic League.)

A Canadian correspondent whose city is considering adoption of the single tax, wants to know about a rich resident. "He owns no land here," he writes. "All his money is in land in Missouri and he is living in fine style on the rent he gets from there. How can we reach him if we adopt the single tax?"

Now what his question means is as follows: "How are we going to reach a man who brings into our city money he has not earned, but which the people from whom he gets it insists on his taking? How are we going to make such a man pay for the privilege of spending this easy money with our merchants? How are we going to make him pay for the privilege of using such money in employing our labor? How are we going to make him pay for the privilege of keeping such money on deposit in our banks to increase the amounts available for loans to our people?"

Is it really hard to answer that question? Is it not evident that the real question is not, how to reach such a man, but who should reach him? Such a man may be considered a great affliction to the Missouri communities whose wealth he appropriates without giving any return; but he is not to the Canadian city in which he lives. It is for the Missouri communities to reach him, if they can. They had a chance in 1912 when the single tax amendment was up but they voted it down. So, presumably they are content to have their money go to Canada to be spent there, while they get nothing for it. The people of the Canadian city need not worry. Let them go ahead, adopt the single tax and encourage more Missouri landlords to settle among them. The Missouri workers will see the point by and by. They are the ones who must do the reaching after this particular individual. They will realize that fact in time and act accordingly.

"POOR RICHARD."

The following quotations are from "Poor Richard's" Almanac, which was written and published by Benjamin Franklin. Franklin's Almanac was a model upon which many modern almanacs have been based:

"A word to the wise is enough."

"Many words won't fill a bushel."

"God helps those who help themselves."

"Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright."

"Dost thou love life? Then don't squander time, for that's the stuff life is made of."

"The sleeping fox catches no poultry."

"If time be of all things the most precious, then waste of time must be the greatest prodigality."

"What we call 'time enough' always proves little enough."

"Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all things easy."

"He that riseth late must toil all day."

"Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him."

"Drive your business, lest it drive you."

"Early to bed and early to rise,

Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

"There are no gains without pains."

"He that lives on hope will die fasting."

"He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor."

"Diligence is the mother of good luck."

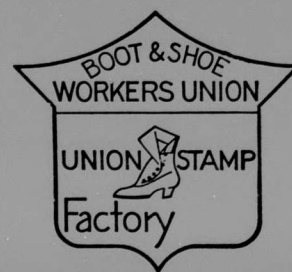
"One today is worth two tomorrows."

"Trouble springs from idleness and grievous toil from needless ease."

"Fly pleasures and they will follow you."

From within or from behind, a light shines through us upon things and makes us aware that we are nothing, but the light is all,—Emerson.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th

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Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Incorporated 1868 Commercial 526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

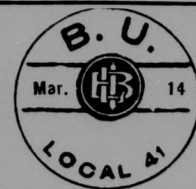
MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets	\$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,807,404.18
Employees' Pension Fund	166,570.12
Number of Depositors	64,639

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Mar., Gold on Green.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



MARCH, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines
‡Simplex Machines.

- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
(37) Altwater Printing Co.....2565 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(127) *Haile, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.....516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine & Baer.....1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(151) Regal Press.....820 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co., N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....317 Front

- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....412-414 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat..Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce..Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Mont-
gomery.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Games are not meant for idle people who have nothing to do but study them; their true use is as a relaxation for the man who is doing some serious work in the world, and is doing it hard enough to make games the occupation of a holiday, and not of his best strength and time.—Filson Young.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

J. F. Hancock, president of Hancock Bros., has gone to Chicago to purchase the latest improved roll-ticket printing machinery. Hancock Bros. is at present the only house on the Pacific Coast printing roll tickets for theatres, etc., with the label, and with the acquisition of the new machinery will be the largest union-label ticket concern in the country. The demand for the label in this and other Pacific Coast cities has been a large factor in creating an increase of business necessitating larger facilities. This firm, of whose office C. E. Fisk is superintendent, is now having built a special machine for printing reserve-seat tickets, this class of work heretofore having been produced by Eastern non-union establishments.

J. J. Chaudet, of the "Journal of Commerce" chapel, is all smiles these days, the occasion being the arrival at the Chaudet home of a ten-pound baby girl, on the morning of February 28th.

H. T. (Hank) Wilson has departed for Tonopah, Nevada, where he will take a position as machinist operator in one of the newspaper offices.

A motion adopted at the last meeting of the union requires that substitutes in newspaper offices (including those who were formerly situation-holders and whose situations have been laid off since November 1, 1913), shall hereafter furnish to the chairman information as to all occasions on which they have failed to receive "extra" or office work in the order of their priority in the chapel. The motion also contemplates that this information shall be furnished dating from November 1, 1913, so far as possible. The chairmen will file this data with the president of the union.

A letter from Washington, D. C., gives the information that F. C. Roberts has withdrawn from the race for Agent of the Union Printers' Home, in the coming I. T. U. election. Continued ill health is given as the reason for Mr. Roberts' retirement. He is at present confined in a hospital, following a surgical operation, and upon leaving the hospital will probably take a much-needed rest.

Wm. Curtis, well known throughout the Middle West and Pacific Northwest territory, passed through San Francisco early this week on his way to Los Angeles, where he goes to spend a vacation from his duties as machinist-operator on one of the dailies of North Yakima, Wash. Mr. Curtis brings the information that C. E. Crittenden, formerly on the "Bulletin" in this city, is also located in North Yakima, and is president of the Typographical Union in that city.

Patsy Evers, who was operated on at the Lane Hospital for appendicitis last week, is getting along nicely and returned to his home the latter part of this week.

The printed report of the committee on revision of the union's by-laws is now available, on application at headquarters. By securing a copy and studying same at leisure the members will have a better understanding of the subjects and much time will be saved when consideration of the report is taken up at the meeting.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor
Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 56; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesday, 24th and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 153—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1610—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. R. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5: Leon Savage, Box 103, So. S. F. Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Roesch Hall; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Ranmermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Pacific Building.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Maers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 3345 17th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2nd Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguero, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tailors No. 400. T. Carter, 986 Ellis.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

Following are the names of San Francisco trade unionists who died during the week just closed: Charles Stewart of the marine cooks, Andrew Gonzales of the barbers, James E. Hourigan of the ship caulkers, Emil Lampe of soda bottlers, E. C. Loomis of electrical workers, Maurice Morrissey and A. E. Olsen of the riggers and stevedores, E. F. Simon of the painters, John Tonett of the laborers.

Building Material Teamsters' Union has donated \$25 to the Wheatland Defense Fund.

United Laborers' Union has purchased \$25 worth of tickets for the Thomas Westoby benefit.

Barbers' Union has contributed \$25 to the aid of the copper miners on strike at Calumet, Mich.

United Glass Workers' Union purchased \$60 worth of provisions, which it donated to the army of unemployed just prior to its departure from this city on its march to Washington.

As a result of the efforts of General Organizer M. R. Grunhof, the butchers of Vallejo have organized a union with the following officers: President, A. C. Waneck; vice-president, Herman Meyer; secretary-treasurer, Ernest Gunther; trustees, A. Zirngibl, C. Boucher; guard, C. E. Morrison; guide, Frank Rath.

Pavers' Union No. 18 has elected these officers: President, J. H. Soonan, vice-president, M. Ahern; recording secretary, H. McGill; financial secretary, W. J. Cullen; treasurer, E. McGill; delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, J. Boyle. The union has gone on record as opposed to prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners will be observed by local unions with an entertainment and ball on Saturday evening, March 21st. The chairman of the committee on arrangements is Supervisor Charles A. Nelson, with L. Cinnamon as secretary.

The sum of \$1000 was raised by the Bricklayers' Union at a recent benefit for the families of the late Thomas Harper and Robert Hartley. The Bricklayers' Union will join with the Master Masons' Association and the Master Plasterers' Association and the Plasterers' Union in an outing in May. The union has appointed the following committee on arrangements: Richard Hopkins, Charles Noonan, Thomas Jenkins, John Treacy, Walter English, George O'Connell.

The Chauffeurs' Union is making satisfactory progress in its campaign to substitute a stipulated wage instead of commissions, the majority of the employers agreeing with the union that its demands are just.

The owner of the Black Hawk stables has just signed the new wage scale and working agreement of the Chauffeurs' Union, the same to cover a period of three years, during which time the chauffeurs employed by this firm will be paid a daily wage of \$3.50 for twelve hours, which is two hours less than the men had to work when employed on a commission basis.

The Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union has contributed \$25 to the striking pressmen and feeders of this city.

Gas and Water Workers' Union No. 9840 at its last meeting, paid \$100 death benefit to the relatives of the late Thomas Murphy and initiated fifteen elected candidates.

The new wage scale of the Sugar Workers' Union has been endorsed by the Labor Council, subject to its approval by the American Federation of Labor.

Makers of phonographs are aiming to use wood instead of metal in all parts of the instrument where this is possible, in order to increase the mellowness of the tone.

The War Department is re-foresting a large area near Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for use as an army hospital site.

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We will Offer Every Pair of Shoes in our Store at Far Less than our Usual Low Prices

Amongst the makes are DOUGLAS, KEYSTONE and STACY ADAM'S Shoes for men.—LAIRD'S, WICK-

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825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE
COMMERCIAL BLDG.

—STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS—

Personal and Local

Patrick Vaughan has organized a Structural Iron Workers' Union in Fresno.

James F. Brock, international president of the laundry workers, has departed for Toledo, O., where the local organization is engaged in a strike. He will go from that place to headquarters in Syracuse, N. Y.

Brewery Workmen's Union has contributed \$25 to the hop-pickers' defense.

Mailers' Union has made another generous donation to the striking pressmen and press feeders.

Laundry Workers' Union has adopted new by-laws and increased its membership this week by twenty-five initiations.

Bartenders' Union reports \$60 paid in sick benefits, and the death of David MacDonald.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 paid \$95 in accident and out-of-work benefits Monday night.

The Barbers' Union will remove its headquarters to Carpenters' Hall, Valencia and McCoppin streets, about April 1st. The union has made a donation of \$50 to the striking pressmen and \$25 to the Wheatland defense fund.

On and after April 1st all members of the Janitors' Union who are employed in theatres will not be permitted to work more than eight hours. The union has adopted a quarterly working card and any member failing to acquire same within ten days after the beginning of the quarter will be fined \$1 and suspended from the union.

The Furniture Handlers' Union has assessed each member 50 cents for the defense of the imprisoned hop-pickers.

Andy Gonzales, past president of the Barbers' Union, died last week after a short illness.

The wife of Roe H. Baker, secretary of the Barbers' Union, died last week as the result of an operation.

The culinary workers of this city, through the Labor Council, have petitioned the Board of Supervisors to make the necessary appropriation to enable the Board of Health to appoint sanitary inspectors of hotels and restaurants.

General Organizer Frank Merrifield of the

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, has returned to Sacramento to take up the campaign of the local bartenders to secure the six-day week and a minimum monthly wage of \$90. Twenty-five cafes have signed the new wage scale and working agreement. The wage scale is being paid in most of the saloons, but the managers refuse to grant the day off each week to the mixologists.

A mass meeting was held at Dreamland Rink Sunday night under the auspices of the International Workers' Defense League for the purpose of protesting against the conviction of Ford and Suhr, the men concerned in the trouble at the Durst hop ranch at Wheatland; to raise funds for the legal fight to defeat the sentence of life imprisonment imposed upon Ford and Suhr and to raise funds for the defense of Mooney, Brown and Hanlon, the three men arrested in Contra Costa County on the charge of having dynamite in their possession, and for the defense of Carl Person, now in jail at Lincoln, Ill., on the charge of murder. About 3000 men and women attended the meeting, which was presided over by Selig Schulberg. Addresses were made by Cameron H. King, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, John O. Walsh, Mrs. Fremont Older, James P. Thompson, Anton Johansson, Rev. C. S. S. Dutton, and Austin Lewis. A voluntary subscription was taken up.

The San Francisco Labor Council has appointed the following delegates a committee to secure the 1915 convention of the American Federation of Labor for San Francisco, and other important conventions during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in this city: John P. McLaughlin, Paul Scharrenberg, Sarah S. Hagan, John Zamford, A. L. Wilde, E. H. Slissman, Eva Ostino, Edward J. Dillon, D. Ryan, Emil Muri, Ora Mathewson, Theodore Johnson, F. B. Williams, A. W. Brouillet, Timothy A. Reardon, B. B. Rosenthal, Leo Michelson, Miss G. Sully, M. J. McGuire, Charles Shuttleworth, Walter Randolph, James P. Curran, Kathryn Deery, Encas Kane and Edward A. Brown.

STILL STANDING FIRM.

The striking pressmen and assistants are now in their ninth month and still standing as immovable as the rock of Gibraltar. Remarkable as it may seem, there has not been the loss of a man during the entire period of the strike, in spite of the endeavors of the employers to cause a break in the ranks, and there has been but one instance of weakening on the part of a few men, which was quickly checked by persuading the vacillating ones of the foolishness of yielding.

The situation remains unchanged and the unions are still masters and need but the continued financial assistance of the labor movement to finally triumph over as stubborn a set of employers as this State harbors.

In spite of the support received by the Franklin Printing Trades Association from sources outside of San Francisco, the employers are beaten beyond all doubt. They have failed in every attempt to recruit competent crews, and some of the establishments have lost large amounts of work that otherwise would have gone to them, and it is believed that some of the members of the Franklin Printing Trades Association are deliberately prolonging the strike in the hope of thus relieving themselves of rivalry for work in the future.

However, unions are urged to continue the financial assistance to the striking men so that they may be able to remain out until the employers see the error of their way sufficiently to yield.

SMILING JOHN I.

Last Tuesday morning official Washington was puzzled. Republicans were alarmed, believing some great catastrophe must have happened to the party. Democrats suspected a Progressive victory in some section of the country. Andrew Furuseth believed the great joy must mean the triumph of the seamen's bill. Samuel Gompers felt assured the Supreme Court had reversed Judge Wright's decision against him. Andrew J. Gallagher, who is at present in Washington, awaited some glorious tidings from San Francisco. And all this excitement was due to Congressman John I. Nolan's beaming features and broad smile. When he finally broke his silence and relieved the tension of his friends, it was to announce that he was the father of a nine-pound girl.

Latest reports from Washington are to the effect that mother and child are doing well.

CAR MEN GAIN MORE PAY.

At Indianapolis the Public Utilities Commission has granted an increase of wages to street car men of that city. Other provisions provide that no worker shall be discriminated against because of his union affiliation; that all runs must be completed within ten hours, and that each man in the car service shall have at least one Sunday in each month off duty. Wages, per hour, range from 21 cents for the first year to 27 cents after five years' service. The old rates were 20 and 25 cents. All employees who are not engaged in the car service are granted a 5 per cent increase. Future grievances are to be referred to a board of arbitration. The decision is binding for three years from November 8, 1913, when the men returned to work. The strike resulted in calling out the State militia and the killing of several men. After much feeling was developed, an agreement was reached November 7th to refer to the Public Utilities Commission.

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